

Liberty Weekly Tribune.

BY ROBT. H. MILLER.

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LIBERTY TRIBUNE.

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No subscription discontinued until arrears are paid up; and the failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue at the expiration of the year, will be considered an engagement for the next.

"Oliver" asking for More.

One of the most striking illustrations of Dickens' renowned work, "Oliver Twist," is the wood-cut representing "Oliver" in the almshouse, asking the bread for another plate of soup. Underneath is inscribed, "Oliver asking for more."

A similar amusing picture may now be witnessed in the 4th Congressional District of Missouri. It is Mordcai Oliver, asking for office again! Judge Hall, Judge Dunn, Judge King, Judge Birch—bless us, are there any more Judges up there?—are all to be laid aside, and their consistent Democracy forgotten, while Mr. Oliver—Mr. Oliver, he is sometimes called—having boxed the compass, and sailed to every point of the political sea, it is to be honored and rewarded for his latter-day relapse into Democracy—a relapse that he could not help, according to his own account of it, for he would have done it even if he could!

Well, we still fear—if the various "Judges" of the 4th District do not.

A Democratic committee of Andrew county, have issued a circular to the "faithful," urging them to take up Mr. Oliver as the Democratic nominee. Among other things they say:

"Mr. Oliver, who was the representative in Congress from this District at the time of the passage of the Kansas Nebraska act, voted for, and sustained it with all his ability. And at the organization of the present Congress, as a consistent and honorable man, voted against the Know Nothing candidate; voting for Mr. Richardson for Speaker, the only national candidate who was presented for that office."

These western gentlemen have forgotten, or perhaps Mr. Oliver never told them, that Mr. Richardson, the only national candidate for speaker, publicly avowed on the floor of Congress, last January, that he had said, and that he always believed, that the Kansas bill would create Free States and not slave States.—*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

From the American Organ.

Is Emigration an Evil?

To solve this question it is essential to ascertain first the relative proportion of crime and pauperism due to the foreign and native population.

The census of 1850 shows that, during the year ending June 30, 1850, the number of persons who received the benefit of "the public funds of the different States," was 134,972; of this number, there were 68,538 of foreign birth; and 66,434 native Americans. The total cost of maintenance was \$954,000, averaging \$2.90 per individual, making the total cost of foreign paupers \$1,501,882. The number of foreign paupers exceeded the native 2,104. From these statistics, we perceive the number of foreign and native paupers, maintained at public expense, is about equal; but it must be borne in mind that the native population of the United States far exceeds the foreign; and to correctly ascertain the comparative contribution to pauperism, we must compare the native and foreign paupers with the native and foreign population.

Population.	Paupers.	Proportion.
Native 21,031,560	66,434	1 to 217
Foreign 2,940,535	68,538	1 to 43

One in every thirty-two foreigners is a pauper; whereas, but one in three hundred and seventeen Americans is a pauper. Then it follows that the proportion of native and foreign pauperism is one to ten—one native to ten foreigners. So far, then, as pauperism is to be considered, immigration is an evil.

The Census of 1850 shows that the whole number of persons convicted of crime in the United States, during the year ending June 30, 1851, was 27,000, of which 13,000 were of native, and 4,000 of foreign birth. The foreign exceeds the native 1,000. We shall compare these statistics of crime with the foreign and native population, and thus determine the relative proportion of foreign and native crime:

Native	Foreign	Criminals.	Proportion.
21,031,560	2,940,535	13,000	1 to 1,619
		4,000	1 to 735

One out of 154 foreigners is a criminal, and but one in every 1,619 Americans.—The proportion of native and foreign crime, then, is as one to ten—one American to ten foreigners.

But let us take another view of this subject. In doing so, we shall again call attention to the number of criminals who were convicted by the courts of several States, in 1850. In Connecticut, the whole number of convictions was 850; and of these 545 were natives, and 305 foreigners; in Illinois, the whole number convicted was 316; and of these 127 were natives, and 189 foreigners. In Maine, the whole number convicted was 744; and of these 284 were natives, and 460 foreigners. In Massachusetts, the whole number convicted was 7,250; and of these 3,836 were natives, and 3,414 foreigners. In Missouri, there were 908 convictions; and of these 242 were natives, and 666 foreigners. In New York the number of convictions was 10,279; and of these 3,962 were natives, and 6,317 foreigners. In Pennsylvania, the number of convictions was 857; and of these 567 were natives and 290 foreigners. In Vermont, the number convicted was 79; of whom 34 were natives, and 45 foreigners.

From these statistics and facts, it is clear that immigration is an evil, yet it is an evil that may be remedied. Criminals and paupers can be, by the enactment of stringent laws prohibited from landing on our shores, and this is one of the objects of the American party. To this, the administration, the Irish brigade, Sag Nichols, and all public plunderers are opposed, simply because these paupers and convicts, who are transported hither by the European rulers, because of their corrupting and depressing influence upon society, are the willing instruments of fraud, bribery and deception, which Sag Nichols, Irish captains, demagogues, party tools and pimps use to accomplish their sinister and corrupt purposes. Americanism then is not merely political, but a moral and social element which strikes directly at the root of these two grievous evils, and those who oppose and denounce this effort, to uproot these sins, and rid the country of the blighting and withering effects of foreign pauperism and crime, are the abettors and propagators of crime.

Tartar Beauties.

Madame Hommaire de Hell gives the following account of the daughters of a Tartar princess, Adel Bay, who still lives in the neighborhood of Bakhti-Serai:—"Imagine, reader, the most exquisite sultanas of whom poetry and painting have tried to convey an idea, and still your conception will fall far short of the enchanting models I had then before me. There were three of them, all equally beautiful and graceful. Two were clad in tunics of crimson brocade, adorned in front with broad gold lace; the tunics were open, and disclosed beneath them cashmere robes, with very tight sleeves, terminating in gold fringes. The youngest wore a tunic of azure blue brocade, with silver ornaments, this was the only difference between her dress and that of her sisters. All three had magnificent black hair escaping in countless tresses from a fez of silver filigree, set like a diadem over their ivory foreheads; they wore gold embroidered slippers, and wide trousers drawn close at the ankle. I had never beheld skins so dazzlingly fair, eyes lashed so long, or so delicate a bloom of youth. The calm repose that sat on the countenances of these lovely creatures had never been disturbed by any profane glance. No look but their movements had ever told them they were beautiful; and this thought gave them an inexpressible charm in my eyes. It is not in our Europe, where women, exposed to the gaze of crowds, so soon addict themselves to coquetry, that the imagination could conceive such type of beauty. The features of our young girls are too soon altered by the vicissitudes of their impressions, to allow the eye of the artist to discover in them that divine charm of purity and innocence with which I was so struck in beholding my Tartar princesses. After embracing me, they retired to the end of the room, where they remained standing in those graceful Oriental attitudes which no woman in Europe could imitate. A dozen attendants, muffled in white muslin, were gathered round the door, gazing with respectful curiosity. Their profiles, shown in relief on a dark ground, added to the picturesque character of the scene."

Col. Benton and his Anties—their Fate

For more than a quarter of a century, the sway of Col. Benton was politically omnipotent, in Mo. A few years ago, the old man was thrown overboard by those who had won notoriety, under his lead, but his fall has not been his destruction to his foes.

Gen'l. Gardenhire used to say, on the stump in this District, that Col. Benton was like the Bull, which Sambo was ordered to drive out of the pen. He tried missiles of every description, with which to effect the Exodus of the Bovine Bellower, but all in vain. At length having let down the gap Sambo was chased out himself, by the old monarch of the herd who followed. Said Gen'l. Gardenhire, so it will be with Benton and his anties; they may get him out of office, but those who seek to eject him will likewise have to take to their scrapers. Now that the prophecy has become experience by the lapse of time, we mention it, for the benefit of all whom it concerns—and proceed to give a few examples.

Conspicuous, in point of ability, and prominence, among his opponents, were Atchison, in the Senate, Hall, Green and Bowlin in Congress, Birch and Napton, Judges of Supreme Court of Missouri, and others. Look at their fate. Gen'l. Atchison got Benton out of the Senate, and had to follow suit. Hall, Green and Bowlin, were ranked among his opponents, and their names have since been stricken from the roll of the House of Representatives.—Judge Napton, had the credit of aiding and abetting the overthrow of the Old Senator, and he no longer fills the exalted office, of Judge of the Supreme Court. Birch, the worthy, has fallen from his high estate, and so with others whom we could name.

Will they and their confederates ever again return to the rich pastures of political preferment out of which, they ejected Col. Benton, unless he goes back too? Rats may undermine a temple, but when it crumbles and falls, are they not likely to be crushed under its ruins? How about the "Union and harmony" Gentlemen?—*St. Joe Cycle.*

My Lady Waits for Me

Suggested by a popular German Melody.

BY GEORGE K. MORRIS.

My lady waits!—'Tis now the hour
My vest more ubars her gates!
My vest more ubars her gates!

The Kansas Commission.

Mr. Speaker Banks has appointed the Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, Chairman of the Kansas Commission, in the place of Mr. Campbell, who declined. Mr. Sherman is an able man, and perhaps no member of Congress is better qualified to perform the arduous and responsible duties of this position.

The Sandusky Register very justly speaks of the appointment of Mr. Sherman as follows:

Mr. Banks has displayed great good judgment in the selection, and it is a matter of congratulation to the country that the leadership of this important committee is to be in the hands of so wise a friend to freedom.—The appointment may be regarded as a guarantee that the investigations of the committee will be conducted with an efficiency and vigor, which will bring to light all the frauds and iniquities perpetrated on the Free State settlers of Kansas.

Mr. Sherman who has been at home, has returned to Washington, and we learn by telegraph, accepts the appointment.

Geo. G. Fogg, of Concord, N. H., will be the Chief of the Commission; S. G. Hannicium, of Boston, Assistant do; and Wm. Blair, of Baltimore, Reporter.

L. M. LAWSON, JR.,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Clay and the adjoining counties. Office, West side of Public Square, over store of Samuel & Allen. [July 21st]

FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 28.

The Canada left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 15th, and arrived at Halifax this evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Dallas immediately proceeded to the Adelphi Hotel, where a deputation of the American Chamber of Commerce presented him with a congratulatory address.

No excitement exists in regard to American affairs.

Nothing definite has transpired respecting the doings of the Peace Conference.—All accounts agree on an almost certainty of peace.

Advices from Germany and Russia bear the same tone. It is generally rumored that the treaty of peace will be signed on Saturday. All difficulties, however, are not yet adjusted.

Several important dispatches respecting the Principality, and the Asiatic frontiers, are left undecided, as when the Congress first met.

It is rumored that the ratification of the treaty and adjustment of unarranged difficulties, are to be referred to commissioners from the spot.

Sardinia will not be represented in this commission.

Dispatches from Berlin and Vienna state that Prussia has been invited to send representatives to the conference, and that she would accept, and Baron Montefel would leave Berlin on the 14th, for Paris, as plenipotentiary.

The admission of Prussia is said to be especially based upon the ground that the discussion respecting the treaty of 1846, by which the Danubian were closed to ships of war, is to begin forthwith. Palmerston, however, refused to answer. D'Israeli's question as to whether Prussia is invited or not. He also refuses to say whether Italian affairs occupy the attention of the Conference.

OUR MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. James, of Rhode Island, in introducing a tariff bill in the United States Senate, states that, by the census of 1850, it appears that the amount of capital invested in our manufactures of cotton, wool and iron, only, was but a fraction less than \$150,000,000. The raw materials consumed by these three cost over \$87,000,000 per annum. Their combined products is estimated at \$160,000,000.—Thus, we have nearly \$75,000,000 by means of these branches alone, added, mostly by labor, to the wealth of the country, even though the proprietors should gain nothing by their business.—Again, these three branches alone employ nearly two hundred thousand persons. The entire amount of capital employed in all the various branches is set down at \$530,000,000; while the number of persons employed exceeds one million. The raw materials consumed are estimated at \$55,000,000 per annum, and the value of the annual product at more than \$1,000,000,000. This exhibit shows an annual absolute creation of wealth in our country, from these sources, of more than \$450,000,000.

THE LATEST STYLE OF BRIDAL DRESS.

The New York Herald, speaking of the opening of the Spring season, inaugurated by the show day of the milliners, gives this description of the latest style of bridal dress:

A white moire antique undershirt, shaded by five flounces of point lace, graduating to the waist; small bouquets of orange buds arranged with the skill of an artist, and enclosed in a nosegay of tulle, are placed between each flounce with a lavish prodigality; the corsage low, sleeves short and bouffant, with a deep fall of lace; a berthe finishes the waist, and the undershirt terminates in a long train. A necklace of pearl completes this very *distingue* bridal dress. There is no invariable rule with regard to the front hair; it varies to suit the countenance; and as the hairdresser is presumed to know more about these matters than the uninitiated, it is left to him to decide on which is the most suitable and becoming. A veil is indispensable on such occasions. It is brought down in a point on the forehead, entwined in the back hair, and falls gracefully over the whole figure. Orange flowers are not held in such high estimation as formerly; indeed, some hair dressers consider natural flowers more *comme il faut*, and equally appropriate to these festive occasions. White flowers and green leaves fresh from the florist, and intermixed in the hair, with a due regard to the *tournure* of the head, have a decidedly fine effect.

Who are Aristocrats.

Twenty years ago, this one made candles, that one sold cheese and butter, another butchered, a fourth carried on a distillery, another was a contractor on canals, others were merchants and mechanics. They are acquainted with both ends of society, as their children will be after them—though it will not do to say so out loud. For often you shall find that these toiling worms hatch butterflies—and they live about a year. Death brings a division of property, and it brings new financiers; the old gent is discharged, the young gent takes his revenues and begins to travel—towards poverty, which he reaches before a death, or his children do, if he does not. So that in fact though there is a sort of a monied race, it is not hereditary; it is accessible to all; three good seasons of cotton will send a generation of men up—a score of years will bring them all down—and send their children to labor. The father grub and grows rich, the children strut and spend the money. The children in turn, inherit the pride, and go to shiftless poverty; next their children, reinvigorated by fresh plebian blood, and by the smell of the clod come up again. This society, like a tree, draws its sap from the earth, changes it into leaves and spreads them abroad in great glory, sheds them off to fall back to the earth again to mingle with soil, and at length to appear in new dress and fresh garbure.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE NEW YORK LIQUOR LAW.

The Court of Appeals of New York has finally decided the unconstitutionality of the prohibitory liquor law of that State. In the case of the People vs. Toynbee, Brooklyn, the Court has affirmed the judgment of the lower court, which was adverse to the constitutionality of the search and seizure clause. In the Buffalo case—the People vs. Wynhamer, in which judgment was rendered by the lower court in favor of the constitutionality of the prohibitory principle, the Court of Appeals has reversed the judgement, thus declaring not only the search and seizure clause, but even the general principle of prohibition unconstitutional.

How Long Will it Last?

The Nashville Gazette asks the question, "How long will the American party last?" and answers, "as long as there is patriotism in our land; as long as an American heart beats for its country; as long as our people rally around home, principle, republicanism; as long as the stars and stripes can catch the eye and thrill the soul; as long as the memory of the great, the heroic, and the good of our fathers is cherished; as long as there is an enemy to our institutions in the land; as long as politicians insult common sense, the rights, the sentiments of the people; as long as office-seekers, like hawks and vipers, hover about to plunder the public treasure and pervert duty and service into speculation; as long as the words of Washington have a resting place in our minds—so long will the American party last." When the American party ceases to exist, no appeal to the patriotism of the country will be necessary. The foes of the Union will have triumphed.

A Cincinnati paper contains an advertisement of bonnets and petticoats for young men's wear, to correspond with the shawls so generally worn.

EMPIRE MILLS,

G. S. W. JESSE.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I have succeeded in forming orders for the new style of Steam Engines, and I am prepared to furnish number of every description usually cut by Mills in this country on very reasonable terms. I shall do every thing in my power to satisfy all who favor me with a bill. I have a four horse team which I shall keep constantly running delivering lumber to those who desire it.

Number of every description always on hand for cash. I shall be punctual in sawing and delivering.

I have my GRIST MILL in good order and will grind WHEAT and CORN on reasonable terms. I will grind on Wednesdays and Saturdays, every night if I have grain. Persons from a distance may rely on getting their grinding any night or day advertised. To get good flour and enough of it, bring good clean dry wheat and you will get satisfaction. Meal and Flour always on hand for sale.

Mills—seven and a half miles west of Liberty on Kaw road; 1 1/2 miles south of Big Shoals. Sept. 21, 1855.—G. S. W. JESSE.

Home Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

OF ST. LOUIS.

Chartered 1845—Accumulated Capital to April 20 1855—Deducting all uncollected Policies, \$750,000.—and Constantly Increasing.

Policies issued from 30 days to 6 years.

DIRECTORS: Daniel D. Page, David W. Dixon, Theron Barton, John Whitehill, Isaac L. Garrison, Spencer C. Hays, Wm. C. Hays, Wm. King, Russell, J. C. Hays, Wm. L. Garrison, Pres't.

DANIEL D. PAGE, Treasurer.

THOMAS L. SULLIBURY, Sec'y.

Alonzo Carter, General Agent.

Office in Exchange Buildings, south-west corner of Market and Olive streets.

E. M. SAMUEL, Agent at Liberty, Mo. February 18, 1855.—31st

Protection of Slave Property in Virginia.

The Virginia Legislature has enacted a very stringent law, with a view to more effectually preventing the escape of slaves. Its provisions and penalties are remarkably severe. By it any free person knowingly concerned in the slightest degree in the escape of a slave from any corporation or county, upon conviction may be imprisoned not less than five nor more than ten years; forfeit double the value of the slave, pay all reasonable expenses incurred in the recapture; and, in the Court's discretion be publicly whipped. And if the offender be in any way connected with a vessel, the same is to be seized and forfeited to the Commonwealth; the fact of a slave being on board a vessel, to render the master liable as above. Any vessel owned out of the State employing a slave, without written consent, to be fined \$50; and a slave found on board a vessel at night, without the written authority, to render the master liable as though aiding his escape. A free person advising, even, a slave to escape, is liable as above, and a slave so advising another is to be whipped, and sold out of the State, never to be allowed to return. Any free white person giving information leading to the conviction of even a slave, is to receive or aid the escape of a slave, is to receive \$500. And finally, any bridge keeper, or other, allowing a slave to pass without a master's consent, to be fined \$50, and damages; in the event of the slaves escape, the keeper is to be liable to imprisonment for ten years. No whipping is to exceed thirty-nine lashes in one day.

At an examination of the College of Surgeons, a candidate was asked by Abernathy—

"What would you do if a man was blown up with powder?"

"Wait until he came down," he replied coolly.

"True," replied Abernathy, "and suppose I should kick you for such an impertinent reply, what muscles would I put in motion?"

"The flexors and extensors of my arm, for I would knock you down immediately!"

He got a diploma.

THE POSTER OF PHYSIC.

Does have always been associated in our minds with very faces, and medicine has seemed from the days of childhood, another word for nausea and disgust. Its remedies were the worst part of sickness, and pain was not so hard to bear as the revolting portions were compelled to swallow for its relief.—Dr. Ayer's preparations herald another, etc. His *Cherry Pectoral* is like honey on the tongue, and healing balm in the stomach.—His Pills! Try them—they are sweet morsels to the taste, and glide along through the palate, but their energy should wrap force in, there, and strikes with telling force to the very foundations of disease.—Cincinnati Citizen.

THE LOSS OF CATTLE IN TEXAS.

The loss of cattle in Texas by the late cold and rainy winter, has been immense. The *Nueces Valley* learns from a gentleman who has arrived at Corpus Christi, from a tour through adjoining counties, east of the Rio Nueces, that from one-fourth to one-third of the entire stock, in the country through which he traveled, have died from sheer exhaustion and starvation. The recent rains will undoubtedly kill off many more, in consequence of their bogging while having no strength with which to help themselves. The reports from the whole coast region from Corpus Christi to the Sabine, are equally unfavorable. Still, the *Valley* says that the cattle west of the Nueces are sleek and fat, supplying the Corpus Christi market with excellent beef and bacon.—The mosquito grass is said to have kept them in this fine condition.—*N. O. Delta.*

OLD IRONIDES OF THE NAVAL BOARD.

A good story is told of Com. Stewart—"Old Ironides"—in connection with the discussions to which the action of the late Naval Board has given rise. The merits and demerits of the officers of the Navy before canvassed in the old Commodore's presence, and the decision of the Board in many cases shown to be partial and unjust, he broke in with this emphatic proposition:—"Let them," said he, "equip three frigates of equal size and armament, and man two of them from among those retained on the active list, and give me the third to be manned with the retired, furloughed and dropped, and I'll whip the two in an open sea fight." We would take even bets on the old Commodore.—*N. Y. Sun.*

AT A POTHECARIES HALL!

JOS. ANDERSON has just received a large and well selected stock of Family Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs.

Also a fine stock of Perfumery, Fancy Notions, &c. &c. We invite the attention of the Ladies especially to this department of our stock, feeling confident that it is larger and finer than ever before offered in this market.

Remember that our stock is fresh and genuine. We have the best quality of Ploughs which we will sell on very reasonable terms.

STONE & RHEA

July 21, 1854.—151st

WASHINGTON, March 28.

House.—After a struggle of two hours, the bill was recommitted to the Committee of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Lane of Oregon, called attention to the horrible sufferings of the whites of Oregon and Washington Territories, caused by the unrestrained outrages of the Indians 20,000 of whom of various tribes are located therein. He alluded to the frequent murders committed and said that no steps of the Administration had thus far been of service in restraining these savage atrocities, and unless some severe step is taken the whites will be wiped out entirely. He earnestly appealed for an appropriation of \$300,000, to secure the services of friendly Indians, who alone could in the Summer time penetrate to the hiding places and fastnesses of the foe.

He introduced a bill for that purpose, and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Campbell, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, said the matter would be considered immediately.

Adjourned till Monday.

The National Executive Republican Committee closed their session to day. They have issued a call for a Convention to meet at Philadelphia, June 17th, inviting the attendance of delegates representing all the opponents of the slavery policy of the Administration.

The address is thought to have been written by F. P. Blair, and was adopted.

EUROPEAN KNOWLEDGE OF AMERICA.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune says, in his last letter:

"As an amusing proof of the fact that the European papers do not understand America, I mention the blunder of the Emancipation Belge congratulating the State of Ohio on having elected a negro Governor of the Commonwealth, the Belgian journalist having attached a literal designation and nickname of 'black republican,' but the Times is no more accurate when seeing in the dispatches an account of some scattering votes on the ballots for Speaker, it seriously speaks of Mr. Scattering among the candidates for the speakership."

How should a husband speak to a scolding wife?

My dear, I love you still.

THE ALABAMA STATE SENTINEL.

Democracy comes out against the renomination of Mr. Pierce; and threatens that if he should be the nominee of the convention, it will support Fillmore.

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PLAIN TALK.

ALL persons indebted to me by NOTE or ACCOUNT, are requested to call immediately and settle the same. I am in need of money to pay my debts, and those who fail to obey this notice, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOS. ANDERSON.

January 11, 1856.—35th

PLAUGHS! PLAUGHS!

WE have on hand an immense quantity of the best quality of Ploughs which we will sell on very reasonable terms.

STONE & RHEA

July 21, 1854.—151st

NEW ARRIVAL

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